

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language (Bell, 1991:6). It means that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of one language into another language. Translation has played an important role in many fields. One of the important things of translation are many novels that have been translated from English to Indonesian. Not only from English to Indonesian, it can be from any foreign language into another language.

Well as known, there are various themes of books that have been translated to Indonesian language such as: family, children, love, politics etc. We can see these works in the bookstore. With the variations in the translated novel, the readers can get many experiences from other countries. And because of the variations of the novel translated, there is any benefit to be gained by the reader and translator. On the other side, the readers can get the greater insight into the culture of other nations. While the translator will increase his expertise in developing his profession.

And people who do the translation is a translator. Translation is a job in which the person has a job in changing words, most of them are written words especially from one language to another languages. Being a translator is not an easy thing. The translator needs to master source language and target language to make the translation accepted and understood. The greater problem is meaning which derives from the relationship of word to word rather than that which relates to the word in isolation (Bell, 1991:83). So, to get the best results, the translator must find the closest meaning that is most appropriate with the whole text.

Then, in doing this study the researcher will choose novel to be observed. Besides the variations of the themes, there is also any variation in the genre, that

is fiction, and non-fiction. Every novel that is translated has different difficulty levels. But, a quality of the novel itself is not necessarily translated well. The readers of the translation generally is not a group who understand the true matters of translation. They usually read these works without criticizing. So, in order to translate it the translator must be able to find the most equivalent meaning without decreasing aesthetic value of the text itself. Bell (1991:6) stated that:

Texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

In translation, beside the translator has to master source language and target language. The translator should use some techniques when translating the foreign language. It used to make the appropriate meaning. There are some techniques that proposed by Bell (1991) and Newmark (1988) such as: borrowing, adaptation, literal translation, modulation, addition, deletion etc.

In doing this study, the researcher will choose a novel entitled *Twilight*. *Twilight* novel is a novel tells about a vampire who love a human. It is started when Bella begins to be curious to Edward, who is he and why he looks like different from other. As the time goes they begin so close. Till he vampire and the human get married, but they have an immortal child that threat the other vampires because the child can see the future. There are two reasons why the researcher chooses *Twilight* novel by Stephenie Meyer be analyzed. First, *Twilight* novel is one of novel whose story was filmed and the film was success. Second, in a novel usually occurs conversation, and the conversation often occurs ellipsis. Ellipsis itself is part of cohesion in which cohesion is created in English by reference, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical organization. Halliday (1994:310) stated that:

Ellipsis (including substitution) is a relationship involving a particular form of wording, either a clause or some smaller items; is usually confined closely contiguous passages, and is particularly characteristic of question + answer or similar 'adjacency pairs' in dialogue.

From the statement, it can be obtained information that ellipsis often occurs in conversation. And ellipsis can occur in a clause or a smaller form. Referring specifically to sentences, clauses, etc whose structure is such as to presuppose some preceding item, which then serves as the source of the missing information (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:143). There are three kind of ellipsis that are nominal, verbal and clausal (Nunan, 1993:26).

Halliday (1994: 318) stated that:

Ellipsis in the clause is related to mood, and has been illustrated already in Chapter 4. Specifically, it is related to the question-answer process in dialogue; and this determines that there are two kinds: (a) yes/no ellipsis and (b) WH-ellipsis.

According to the explanation above, there are two types of ellipsis that are yes/no ellipsis and WH-ellipsis. Beside it, the researcher finds another types of ellipsis when examined the findings that is ellipsis the whole clause. Researcher in this study only examines the conversation that contain ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation and the translation technique used the translator to translate the conversation that contain ellipsis. There are some examples of ellipsis in *Twilight* novel, as follows:

SL	TL
E : ‘So, this is a lot <i>different than Phoenix</i> , huh?’ B : ‘ Very [].’	C : ‘Jadi, ini sangat <i>berbeda dengan Phoenix</i> , huh?’ B : ‘ Sangat [].’

From the conversation of the source language (SL) above, the word italicized (*different than Phoenix*) is a piece of sentence which is omitted in the next speech **very** [*different than Phoenix*]. The mark [] showing the location of the sentence, clause or phrase that is omitted. As well as in the target language (TL), the piece of sentence ‘berbeda dengan Phoenix’ also omitted in the next speech **sangat** [*berbeda dengan Phoenix*]. The types of ellipsis above is ellipsis the whole clause.

SL	TL
B : “ <i>Did you get contacs?</i> ”	B : “ <i>Apa kau memakai lensa kontak?</i> ”
E : “ No [].”	E : “ Tidak [].”

The sentence in the source language (SL) that is italicized (*did you get contacts*) is omitted in the next speech **No** [I did not get contacs]. As well as in the target language (TL), the sentence of (*apa kau memakai lensa kontak*) also omitted in the next speech **Tidak** [aku tidak memakai lensa kontak]. The types of ellipsis above is ellipsis yes/no the clause.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer analyzes the types of ellipsis and translation technique of conversation that contains ellipsis used by translator in translating the *Twilight* novel. In the conversations there are often occurs word, clause or sentence that is omitted and it usually called ellipsis. The writer only analyzes chapter 1-12. The theory is used to analyzed the types of ellipsis is Halliday’s theory (1994) and the theory is used to analyze the translation technique of conversation that contain ellipsis is Bell (1991) and Newmark’s Theories (1991).

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background of the study, and the limitation above, the writer states the following problems:

1. What are the types of ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation?
2. What are the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation?

D. Objectives of the Study

In the relation to the above problem statements, the writer formulates the following research objectives.

1. To classify the types of ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation.
2. To explain the translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis in the *Twilight* novel and their translation.

E. Benefits of the Study

In doing this research, there are some benefits that are in theoretically and practically, as follows.

1. Theoretically
 - a. This research can give contribution in translation study and discourse especially in ellipsis.
 - b. This research finding can enrich the theories ellipsis and translation techniques of conversation that contain ellipsis found in the novel, especially from English novel into Indonesian novel.
2. Practically
 - a. The result of this research can be useful for students and faculty to get an idea of the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of ellipsis and translation techniques in the conversation that contain ellipsis.
 - b. The result of this research can be used to add the reference for other researchers in studying translation techniques and ellipsis.

F. Research Paper Organization

In this sub chapter, the writer classify the research to be five chapter. This purpose to make easier the readers to understand.

Chapter 1 is introduction that consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory consist of previous study and review related literary theory. Review related literary theory organizes with notion of translation, the translation process, translation technique, the concept of ellipsis, ellipsis in conversation, types of ellipsis, translation quality, discourse, English linguistics unit, and Indonesian linguistics unit. English linguistics units have word, phrase, clause, and sentence. In Indonesian linguistics units almost same with the English linguistic units.

Chapter III is research method. The writer organize with research type, research object, data and data source, technique of collecting data, data validity, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The finding is elaborated into: the types of ellipsis, translation technique of conversation that contain ellipsis, translation quality.

Chapter V is conclusion, pedagogical implication, and suggestion. The writer conclude the research with the result and suggest the readers. And the last, the writer completes the research with bibliography.